Circus.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—1:30 and 8: "Pique."

LYCEUM THEATER.—2 and 8: "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." &c.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—2 and 8: "Humpty Dumpty."

PARK THEATER.—2 and 8: "Bruss."

8AN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.—2 and 8.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATER.—Variety.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—1:30 and 8: "Ferréol."

WALLACK'S FHEATER.—1:30 and 8: "London Assurance."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING .- 2 and 8: Barnum's New Show.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Paintings.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture. Dr. J. Jay Villers.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—2:30 and 8: Entertainment. Prof. BCHAUS'S ART GALLERY.—Exhibition of "Penelope" STEINWAY HALL.—2:30: Concert. Miss Aliue Copp.

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Businces Notices.

FLAGS O' ALL NATIONS GRAND MARCH.—Il-testrated title page; beautiful composition. Malled, postpaid, for 50c. by WSH, BONER & CO., 1.102 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. IMPERIAL CARDS, \$6 per dozen; Cartes des

ed 1859.) woon, Photographer, 850 Broadway. THE PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE OF THE PRIMERE is removed to 713 Chastisment, one answer employed Subscriptions and advertisements received at regular rates Pur Dally Trinung served by carrier in all parts of the city.

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Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of The Terrune may always be obtained at all the above offices.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FCREIGN.-Secretary Fish's communication regarding Winslow was still unanswered by the British Government. ____ Mr. Jenkins, M. P., gave notice that he intended moving for the correspondence between Great Britain and the United States regarding the Treaty of Washington. - The Journal de Paris, the Orleanist paper, suspended. === Thomas Aird, the English poet, is dead. Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

DOMESTIC .- It is decided to close the Exposition buildings on Sunday. —— Hallett Kilbourn has been released on \$5,000 bail. —— Judge Hubbell was questioned in the "Mary Merritt" case yesterday and cross-examined by Secretary Bristow. The Treasury is now issuing 20-cent silver pieces. A slight flurry in stocks is reported in California. The apportionment bills have been reported in the State Legislature. - Republican Senators have resolved to postpone indefinitely the Quarantine nominations.

CONGRESS .- In the Senate, the Impeachment trial was resumed, and a postponement for two weeks asked by the defense, was refused. === In the House, Mr. Banks offered a bill to extend the scope of the Homestead law; Mr. Seelye made the point that the Indian transfer clause in the Legislative bill was out of order, and, after a long debate, he was sustained; the bill was finally passed, 208 to 17: \$5,000 was appropriated for the Apaches.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—The Grand Jury is expected to indict several prominent New-York whisky houses. = The Rapid Transit Companies are pushing forward their work, and are confident of success against their opponents. ==== The changes in choirs of city churches are more extensive than in former years. —— The funeral of Barney Williams took place at St. Stephen's Church. —— Gold, 1125s, 11234, 11234. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 88710 cents. Stocks moderately active and generally lower, closing weak.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts cooler and clear weather. ____ In this city, yes-terday, the day was warm and cloudy, with light rains in the afternoon and night; thermometer, 60°, 67º, 54°.

Very elaborate are the Senate proceedings in the impeachment case. It seems a pitythere is so much of them-that possibly they are wasted.

M. Gambetta has failed in his effort to control the French Senate as he does the Chamber of Deputies. He sought to have the Republican legislators act unitedly, but, as our Paris letter shows, the Senators were averse to personal dictatorship.

Visiting the venerable city of Chartres, Mr. Henry James, jr., finds ample scope for his graphic pen, in describing the Cathedral of Notre Dame, deemed one of the finest in Europe. The citizens of the quaint old town appear to resist change as stubbornly as their remarkable edifice.

During the panic which recently convulsed the London Stock Exchange, United States securities and British consols were alike unaffected by political rumor or speculative

contrast being the more impressive on account professions of a desire to reform and retrench. of the heavy losses that have resulted from For these criticisms, Senators have much the insolvency of Turkey.

Brooklyn each one more Senator and three more Assemblymen. An unusual number and variety of letters from the people will be found in our columns to-day. The expressions of the popular views

doubtful whether the measure can be passed

in regard to political parties and Presidential candidates are especially noteworthy; they show precisely which way the wind is blowing.

Henceforth in the great country which extends from the Himalayas to Coromandel, Queen Victoria is to be called Empress of India. The first practical result of this important addition to the royal title will be to give the Queen equality in rank with the imperial rulers in Europe.

Before adjourning, the Underwriters' Convention took measures for urging special precautions against fire on the Fourth of July. Portland's experience must not be forgotten. It would be a melancholy termination to the great Centennial Day if its fireworks should burn up a city.

By allowing the Journal de Paris, their principal paper, to suspend its issues, the Orleanists confess the hopelessness of their cause. The expiring journal admits that there is nothing to be gained by discussing the form of government before 1880, when President MacMahon's term expires. This amounts to conceding that the Republican Constitution will be tried fairly.

The Public Administrator and (presumably?) the Corporation Attorney have been informed by Controller Green that he will not pay rent for their offices after May 1. These offices are Nassau-st., and for years the city has been paying him an enormous rent for these dirty and dingy rooms. Controller Green is right in declining to pay such extortionate rates longer.

"Hard times" are accredited as the chief agent in the very numerous changes that have taken place in the church choirs of this city during the past year. Elsewhere we present a full list of the members of choirs now engaged in our leading churches. It will be seen that it is hardly the thing for the Senate to resist. while many of the old favorites have been displaced, an opportunity has been given in dangerous. The people still feel that vast numerous instances for younger and perhaps sweeter voices to be heard.

The decision of Speaker Kerr, declaring that a section which would transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department could not properly form part of an appropriation bill, deserves a word of praise. It is quite time that the old, bad practice of tucking all sorts of measures into appropriation bills should come to an end. Many efforts to check that practice have been made in this and the last Congress. The Speaker's ruling will be taken to mean that these efforts are in earnest. At the same time it is to be hoped that the consequent delay of the measure for transferring the Indian Bureau will not seriously interfere with its passage.

As the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will begin its quadrennial meeting on Monday, an appropriate occasion is given for the review of the history of that denomination, which we present in other columns. The Methodists established their form of worship in this city little over a growth of the Church in numbers and influence, furnishes an impressive instance of the power that can be exerted by men who, as a class, have not been favored by wealth or culture, but who put the whole-souled effort of their greatly the Methodist Church has been favored

with men of energy. The decision of Judge Cartter in the Kilbourn case will be a disappointment to sanguine Democrats who looked for a revelation of scandalous secrets from the accounts of the Real Estate Ring, and will perhaps have serious effect upon other investigations nov pending. But the power of the two Houses to enforce answers to the questions of their investigating committees has been ill-defined, and while in some cases it has proved insufficient to sustain the dignity of Congress, in others there has been a tendency to push it to dangerous lengths. It was high time to have it accurately laid down and circumscribed. The law, as it is now judicially interpreted, deprives Congress of the right to imprison for a refusal to answer pertinent questions, and leaves the infliction of punishment to the courts of law, making it the business of the courts to decide what a pertinent question is, and limiting the penalties to a moderate fine and a moderate term of imprisonment. Witnesses in very important cases may be encouraged in obstinacy by this restriction of the punishment, but it is better that investigations should sometimes fail than that the personal liberty of the citizen should be at the discretion of a non-judicial assemblage inflamed with the passions of partisanship.

CONGRESS AND RETRENCHMENT.

There is a dead-lock. The House will not appropriate money unless permitted to have its way in respect to certain retrenchments or changes. The Senate, on the other hand, seems inclined to refuse any appropriation unless in accordance with the precedents of former years as to system and amount. Evidently one House or the other must ultimately yield. No room for mere compromise appears. If the old system and scale of appropriations were improper, the House cannot honorably do less than insist upon needful changes, while, on the other hand, if the Senate was in the right in commencing this struggle, it has the same reason for persisting. But it seems to us that the Senate is not acting wisely. Its course is not in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, it is not calculated on the whole to benefit the public, and it is not wise as a measure of party tactics. It must be granted that the House acts fool-

ishly in some things. It has made some changes which are doubtless justly assailed as calculated to impair the efficiency of the public service. It has done some things from no better apparent motive than a spirit of partisanship. Its economies have not always been wise, while its waste of time and money, and its passage of some of the worst measures,

reason; they are not only justified in making, but it is their duty to make them. To criti-The delay of the committee reports on the cise, however, is one thing; to block the State Apportionment make it exceedingly wheels of government is another and quite different thing, which the Senate is doing to some at this session. It would give to this city and extent already by its persistence and the consequent delay of public business, and which it is in danger of doing completely if its gives the Democratic House an opportunity to cast upon the Senate the responsibility for final disagreement, under circumstances which may be turned to partisan advantage.

The truth is that the Constitution obviously intends to give to the popular branch of Congress the initiative in matters of taxation and expenditure. That branch holds the purse. It is unnecessary to show how this view of the relative position of the two houses descended to us naturally from British institutions; it is, in fact, consonant with republican ideas that when the people want an increase or decrease of taxes, or of expenditures, and express that desire through the house which the more quickly reflects the popular will, that will should be obeyed. The power of the Senate, in respect to taxes and appropriations, is not unlike the veto power of the President; it should be used rather to restrain excesses than to force upon the country burdens or expenditures which the people do not desire, and in any case should be used sparingly, with moderation, and only upon sufficient emergency. But in this case the Senate has shown some disposition to commence a struggle, not upon the graver and more vital matters, but upon comparatively unimportant details, and not in the interest of economy, but to compel increased expenditure. Unquestionably the people elected the present House in part because they wanted severe and sweeping retrenchment. Be the demand wise or unwise, it cannot be opposed by the Senate consistently with the spirit of our institutions.

It is very true that some of the so-called reforms are mischievous changes. Yet the in Fernando Wood's building at No. 115, people elected this House, and intrusted it with the power to propose modes of retrenchment. If it is not competent, if it knows no better than to waste at the bung and save at the spigot, if it is so indifferent to the public good as to endanger the efficiency of the service in some respects, it is best that the people should find out that fact. But-they will learn it only by experience. Meanwhile, we have no later expression of their will than the election of the House, and if they really demand essential changes in the character of the service, In a party sense, resistance will be somewhat sums of money are wasted, that their Government costs too much, that in some way, and probably in many ways, there ought to be changes in the character of the service. Is it wise for the Senate to enable the Democrats to say, "We did our best, but whenever we proposed to lop off a useless office, or to cut down a salary to a figure more appropriate in hard times, we found the Senate obstinately declaring that we would cripple the "Government?" Would it not be wiser, as well as more consistent with the spirit of our institutions, to give full swing to such disposition as there is in the House to reform and retrench, and then to hold members responsible for errors of omission and commission? To this complexion it will doubtless come at last. But the Senate may lose much by undue persistence, even in opposing erroneous measures.

THE TWO JOHNS.

There was a suggestive scene in the Utiea Convention when John Kelly and John Morrissey met in hot debate and explained to the hundred years ago. The story of the rapid Instening public their views for the government of the Democratic party in the great State of New-York. Both these distinguished political athletes are popularly credited with the virtue, rare in their line of life, of "hon-"esty." Mr. Kelly has been many years in lives into the work of spreading the doctrines and practice of religion. The heartiness of anything. He has ruled the Tammany organities of their State, the country, or themselves any the preacher, is after all, the great element of zation with a rod of iron, and nobody accuses success in the ministry, and the sketch which him of using it for his personal profit. He we give of its illustrious divines will show how tells the truth, too, on occasions when truth is not always looked for. He was certainly very frank on Thursday when he had to speak of the methods by which he managed the party in his effort "to retrieve the errors and misfortunes of the gentlemen who formerly controlled the Tammany or-He did not pretend that the ganization." Democratic voters of the city as a body had anything to do with directing the course of the party or selecting its candidates. On the contrary he was caudid enough to declare that fair play at a primary election was quite out of the question. He had tried it. He caused a registry of voters to be made, and issued tickets, and allowed no one to enter the primaries without a proper card; but the trouble was that the Democratic voters sold their tickets to anybody who was willing to buy them. "It is an utter impossibility," said Mr. Kelly, "to hold primary elections in New-York that would be equitable and fair." So Mr. Kelly came to the conclusion that nothing would answer for the Democracy of New-York but a simple despotism of the most vigorous kind. If the voters of the party are what he seems to think, and are ready to "sell their tickets" to anybody willing to buy them, it may not be easy to show that his system of government is not the best for them and the only means of saving the city from a return to the misfortunes and errors of gentlemen who "formerly controlled the Tammany organiza-

Mr. John Morrissey has the reputation of straightforwardness also. When he was a prize-fighter he hit out from the shoulder, and now that he is a professional gambler they say that he plays a square game. He does not lie, and in the matter of primaries he is quite as candid as Mr. John Kelly. When he asked for the admission of his delegation at Utica he made no pretense of a valid election. "The whole "of the delegates on both sides are a 'fraud," he exclaimed, amid shouts of laughter. "I can show you credentials given by Tammany Hall where the primary election was purported to be held at a brown-stone front in the City of New-York. The idea of primary elections being held in gentlemen's houses!" But he enforced his demand by a threat to make trouble if it was not granted. 'Just as certain as you do not let us in," he said, "you will see more disruption in the City of New-York than has ever been there be-"fore." Last year he took his followers over to the enemy-or the enemy came over to him -and this year he yows he will do it again if he does not get what he wants, recognition and plunder.

Mr. Morrissey is as good a specimen of the striker in politics as our times have produced. He has no other complaint against the Tammany organization except that it does not

prove our credit with English investors, the vestigation or debate, casts discredit upon its his famous demonstration last year, with a dress coat and a French dictionary, was the attempt of the Democr tic administration of New-York to carry on the government of the city upon honest business principles, and the demand which he then made upon the party was that the public money should be- distributed among Democratic voters upon the same plan which used to prevail when Tweed and James Watson were perpetrating "mis-"fortunes and errors" at the City Hall. He asks of the party rulers nothing except that they shall give up trying to be respectable, hand over some offices without more ado, and raise the wages of his followers. If they do not, he will put on his lavender gloves, and link arms with Senator Conkling; and what a sight that would be!

It may possibly occur to dispassionate observers that neither of the Johns shows a very profound comprehensjon of the political constitution of a free and enlightened Republic, and that between the Cæsarism of one and the bargaining and threatening of the other there is not a great deal to choose. But there is this to be said for John Kelly, that a clean and decent administration is possible under his system so long as the Boss at the head of Tammany Hall retains his integrity; while John Morrissey proposes to make economy an offense against the party and respectability an outrage. Perhaps it is true that fair-play at Democratic primaries is out of the question; we have no right to doubt it when the two rival chieftains agree in telling us so; and if this is the case, it seems to us fortunate on the whole that the dictatorship has fallen into the hands of a man who finds his account, at least for the present, in "building up Tam-'many Hall out of the dirt "

A NEW STATE.

The bill admitting New-Mexico as a State, after having passed the Senate, has been reported by the Committee on Territories to the House with a recommendation for its passage. The original bill has been modified by an amendment providing that the first election shall take place in 1877, thus shoving the new State over beyond the Presidential election. The proper thing to do upon the birth of a new State and the addition of another star to the galaxy, and the extension of the area of freedom and all that sort of thing, is of course to glorify the Union and talk pleasantly about the march of empire. It does not happen to strike us in that way. New-Mexico, if we may credit the reports of people who have been there and got back, is a very large part of out-doors with little population to speak of, and none to speak well of. It has no more business to be a State than the Great Desert of Sahara has to be an empire. The only object to be accomplished by organizing its waste places and scattered aridity as a State and admitting it to the Union is to get two more persons into the United States Senate and one more into the House of Representatives. No candid man can look over the two branches of Congress and say that any more are needed in either house. There are altogether too many there now, and the addition of two rotten borough Senators at one end of the Capitol and a mule driver at the other would only give us an increase in numbers and no improvement whatever in character. Moreover, to take three men out of the Territory would go far to depopulate it. If they can mauage to stay there and make a living, it is best on all accounts that they should do it. New-Mexico needs population vastly more than she does seats in Congress or a State Government. We take it upon ourselves to say in addition that there's no such lack of statesmen in Washington that we need make a draft on New-

Mexico for any more. This bill passed the Senate, we suspect, because each party hopes to gain a couple of Senators. . If our information is correct, assurances have been given to both sides, and the offices are all twice mortgaged. But really, haven't we had enough of this rotten borough business? None of these new States send Repcredit. In nine cases out of ten they are adventurers of the worst sort: fellows who anywhere else could not be elected town constable. But they get a Territory organized and admitted as a State, and then a shiftless, lazy, good-for-nothing handful of greasersno, they are not a handful: they are too few and too far apart-are bought up to give the soft places to the managing politicians who have added the new star to the galaxy. It is humbug and nonsense of the most pernicious sort. Nobody in New-Mexico, except the two or three fellows who want office, will be benefited by its erection into a State, and certainly nobody out of the Territory can possibly reap any advantage from it. It is too late, we presume, to put in any protest against this proceeding, which could by any possibility be effectual; and yet we could wish that the House before passing the bill would give the condition of New-Mexico a little careful study, and inquire whether upon the whole to saddle it with a State Government, and withdraw three leading statesmen from its active population, would be a good thing to do. And it would not be amiss for each member of the House to go over to the Senate, and, after taking one good look at that body, ask himself if it would be any advantage to the Senate to have two greasers added to it, or any comfort to New-Mexico to spoil two

good mule-drivers to make two bad Senators, The Senate has passed this bill, we suspect, because it hankers for low company. The House had better defeat it, and save the Senate from itself. New-Mexico no more needs a State Government than a cat needs two tails,

SMALL-CHANGE FAMINE.

Change of every kind is scarce. For the noment, business finds some embarrassment in the anomalous situation, for while a premium is paid for silver, varying from one to four per cent in different cities, a premium is also paid for fractional currency. There is a remarkable scarcity of postal currency, so that retail business is somewhat embarrassed already, and as yet the silver paid out by the Treasury does not pass into free circulation. Those who rush to the conclusion that the undertaking proves a failure, and hope that Congress will suspend the issue of silver, and order more fractional notes to be printed. No such foolish step is to be apprehended, and those who talk of it only increase the temporary embarrassment of which they complain. Coin is scarce because many are hoarding coin, not quite satisfied as yet that it will come into general use. Relief will come as soon as they realize that silver is not on a flying visit, but has come to There is one difficulty which may not have

been fully considered by the Government. In many countries where silver is used but has recently grown scarce, American halves and

weight, readily pass at their nominal value. Though they can be purchased here with fractional currency worth only 88 or 89 cents on the dollar, they can be used in some parts of South America and the West Indies at 100 cents on the dollar, and there is consequently a considerable demand for export. This will continue until the supply in circulation in those countries becomes abundant, or until the people of those countries learn to discriminate in use against the American silver, which contains about fourteen grains less of silver to the dollar than foreign coins. For some time, therefore, a considerable outflow of silver may be expected, and a scarcity of small change, unless the facilities for issuing the new coin are greatly improved. To hasten the advent of silver to general circulation some urge that the Treasury should pay out silver for legal-tender notes, but are properly reminded that the law expressly requires the exchange of silver coins for fractional currency. If there were no such difficulty, and if the supply of coins obtainable from the mint could be relied upon to meet the demand, it might be expedient to issue silver in place of legal tenders long enough to satisfy the temporary demand from abroad, and to overcome the disposition to hoard the coin.

As matters stand there is an unnatural demand for fractional currency for a double purpose. Some want it in order to get the silver, either for export, or to sell at a premium, or to use in retail dealings. These, of course, can afford to pay for the fractional currency about as large a premium as for the silver. But there is, for the time, a peculiar demand of another kind for fractional currency. Express companies and others in whose business large quantities of fractional currency are employed, apprehending that there may be a season of great scarcity at the point where paper has nearly disappeared, while silver has not yet begun to flow freely through the channels of circulation, and foreseeing that they would then be subjected to especial embarrassment in their business, have been laying in a reserve. In some cases, we learn, considerable amounts in fractional currency have thus been accumulated, and are held against a time of need. The immediate effect, of course, is to withdraw the currency from use, and to hasten the very stringency against which the withdrawal

is intended to provide. All these disturbances are but temporary, if, as the public is assured, the Treasury and the mints are now prepared to supply as much of the small coin as can be demanded. The perceptible scarcity of small notes is really the first sign that the difficulties are beginning to be overcome. As soon as silver is sufficiently needed, not for exportation or hoarding, but for use as currency, it will begin to circulate, and the tendency to withdraw fractional currency from use only hastens the change. If the people will have a little patience, and the Treasury, on its part, will avoid red tape as far and pour out the new coins as fast as possible, the difficulties will soon vanish.

CENTENNIAL EXPENSES.

A good many people are wondering whether they can afford to visit Philadelphia during the Centennial Days; and there is a general impression that charges, especially for lodging and boarding, will be exorbitant. There are frequent allusions to the game of grab which was played at Vienna, and which was so lamentably lost by the tradesmen and publicans of that city. We are happy, therefore, to meet with certain cheering assurances in The Philadelphia Inquirer. We are told that this city, "if it has no "conscience and no hospitality, has some busi-'ness ideas," and will not drive away strangers by extortion. The proprietors of the principal hotels have bound themselves not to charge more than \$5 a day; and outside of these, good board is promised for from \$8 a week upward, though how far upward we are not told. Furnished rooms for lodgers only may be had at \$4 a week; and comfortable meals in restaurants at about fifty cents each. Newspapers throughout the country are desired

Trade is trade; and the desire to make money out of great occasions is natural. Notwithstanding the assurances given above, we have heard instances of enormous sums asked for the rent of premises during the jubilee; and we are inclined to think that the anticipations of many Philadelphians are rather brilliant. If they kill the goose before it has laid many golden eggs, they cannot say that they were not forewarned. For so far as our own observation has extended, there is a general feeling throughout the country against submitting to anything like extortion. Visitors will go in great numbers, but if the rates are made at all unreasonable they will not stay. Moreover, there are a plenty of towns within easy distance of Philadelphia in which strangers can be pleasantly and economically lodged; and it would not be at all surprising if New-Jersey, and even New-York, should secure a fair share of the pecuniary profits of the great

There is, we think, a perfect willingness that Philadelphia should reap a good harvest. She had a historical right to whatever advantages were to be derived from locality; and she has exhibited a good degree of enterprise in the preliminary arrangements. That there will be any general attempt on her part to turn the celebration into a mere money-making affair we do not believe. What is desirable is to render the individual and isolated cases of greed as few as possible. Shopkeepers, the owners of lodgings, and the purveyors of victuals should understand that nothing like swindling will be submitted to. The matter is thoroughly understood everywhere, and visitors will act upon their knowledge.

RETARDING GREAT ENTERPRISES.

One can hardly fail to notice the trivial grounds on which the completion of the Brooklyn bridge and the building of the Gilbert elevated railroad are opposed. The chief objection to the bridge is that it will compel a few passing vessels to lower their topmasts at an expense variously estimated at from five shillings to five hundred dollars. The opposition to rapid transit is now based upon were opposed to the substitution rather hastily the absurd plea of the Sixth Avenue horse car company that their cars will be damaged by oil and cinders from passing trains, whose noise will also frighten their horses. These complaints proceed from persons representing special but limited interests-highly respectable but conservative gentlemen, who are evidently impressed with the idea that "there is nothing like leather." But as they clearly represent individual or incorporated interests which are likely to be only slightly damaged by enterprises of great general advantage, their complaints seem hardly worth the protracted arguments now making before the courts and the Common Council.

The bridge has been half finished at a cost of

ered as forever lost if the work is not completed. The advantages to be derived from the union of two of the largest cities of the country are too vast to permit of the abandonment of the work, and are too manifest to need detailed recital. The Rapid Transit road in Sixth-ave. is an improvement so earnestly demanded by public needs, so necessary to future development of the city, and so absolutely required by the conformation of the island, that factious opposition by interested persons is not to be patiently tolerated. The opposition to the Gilbert road comes wholly from the Sixth Avenue horse car company. The opposition of property-owners, whether along the avenue or in Amity-st. or West Broadway, does not appear to be active or general, in fact does not at present exist. No objections have been advanced by them at any time which were not urged by the property-owners of Third-ave., and all these were overruled by the Rapid Transit Commissioners in the general interest of the city. Only the interested rival—the horse car company—ap-pears as complainant in the suit which has resulted in a temporary injunction against the Elevated road, an injunction which was vesterday modified until little practically remains of

The horse car companies have fought this particular project from its very inception. Every obstruction was offered to the passage of the bill through the Legislature. When the scheme was before Gov. Dix, when it was under consideration of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, when it was under examination by the Board of Engineers, when the Common Council reviewed it, it was opposed by every means by those who were making fortunes out of the surface road monopolies. False rumors were constantly circulated, the scheme disparaged, capitalists warned against it, ingenious counsel employed to pick technical flaws in its charter; yet, in spite of all, it passed every tribunal authorized to examine it, and to-day, with ample capital subscribed, contracts signed, and much of the material under way, is on the eve of being built. It ought not to be possible that a project of such importance, thus thoroughly tested and so generally approved and desired, should be retarded through the actions of our courts on insufficient pleas.

In a recent eloquent and rather imaginative lette to The Herald Emilio Castelar revives the report of the desire of Prince Bismarck to accomplish at one stroke the expulsion of the Turks from Europe and the dismemberment of the Austrian Empire. The cheme is not a new one, but was described exactly as Castelar now narrates it in a letter from THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent at Vienna in the Summer of 1873. It goes upon the supposition that the map of Europe can be reconstructed in any way that meets the joint approval of the Emperors William and Francis Joseph and the Czar, and proceeds, first, to extinguish the empire of the Sultan in Europe and to give the whole country to the Austrian Kaiser, who is to fix his capital at Constantinople; second, to annex to Germany all the German-speaking provinces of the Austrian Empire-Styria, Carnthia, the Tyrol, Upper and Lower Austria, Moravia, and presumably Bohemia, which is being rapidly Germanized; and third, to compensate Russia for this vast aggrandizement of her rivals by giving her the slices of Poland which fell to the share of Prussia and Austria when that unhappy kingdom was partitioned. This is a magnificent scheme upon paper, but the obstacles to its realization are too formidable for us to credit the report that so sagacious a statesman as Bismarck is committed to it. It proceeds on the hypotheses that England is no longer a European Power, that France is not thursting for an opportunity to be revenged upon Germany, and that the twelve millions of Austrian Germans, forgetful of their glorious history, are willing to lose their nationality for the sake of realizing the dream of German unity, and will submit to be governed by the hated Prussian Bureaucracy. The Austrians are not great patriots, but they always remember that their imperial city was a center of civilization and of Christian arts and arms when the site of Berlin was a dreary waste of sand-hills and bogs, inhabited by the barbarous and heathen Wends. Nor have hey forgotten Sadowa. Besides, there are the fiery Hungarians, who hate the Slavic races on their borders, and who would not consent to join with them to reproduce this information, for the benefit to found a new Eastern Empire, in which the Magyar element could not by any possibility exercis the power it now wields in the dual government of Austria-Hungary.

> If the Pennsylvania Legislature had taken the ad vice of the newspapers and closed its session a month ago, it might have dispersed, if not with credit, at least without scandal. Now, on the eve of a long-delayed adjournment, comes a revelation of corrupt practices employed for and against the socalled Boom bill, that will send the whole body of members home in bad odor. An investigating committee has pointed out a few of the delinquents, but it is plain that it has only scratched the surface. The Boom bill is an old stager in the Harrisburg lobby. Mr. Peter Herdie has a boom across the Sus-quehanna at. Williamsport, and catches all the logs that come down the river, charging the owners \$1 25 per thousand, under a former law. The lumpermen clubbed together to secure an act cutting down the toll to \$1. The personal influence of Senator Allen sufficed to pass the bill through the Senate on its merits, but in the House a carnival of corruption appears to have raged around it. Mr. Herdie's agents bought votes to defeat the measure, and the agent of the lumbermen paid out \$15,000 buying votes to pass it, and the question which side could purchase the greater number was finally settled by the passage of the bill. Then there was an investigation, the bill was recalled, and the report of the Committee just made badly scorches about a dozen members. One of them, named Petroff, ap-pears to have done a wholesale business, for he bargained for the sale of no fewer than fifteen of his fellow-rascals in a batch. In face of the very positive revelations of guilt it does not look as if the House were likely to expel anybody. They are so accustomed at Harrisburg to making hay in the sunshine of the lobby that such developments are looked upon as awkward out not serious. The people of Pennsylvania, however, who expected better things of the first Legislature elected under the reform Constitution, will not be so indifferent to the scandal.

One rather unexpected effect of the Centennial year is the stirring up of the bones of many of our forefathers, to whose bodies due honor has never been paid, whatever we may have done to their nemories. Robert Fulton's remains, it is stated, were discovered last week in the vault of the Livingston family in old Trinity churchyard, where they were afforded a temporary resting-place until claimed by his friends. There they have remained since 1815. It is now proposed that his native State should reclaim the great inventor, give him a grave, and erect a monument over him-The body of Robert Morris, it appears, has also been suffered to remain unburied and unhonored in s vault in Christ Church, Philadelphia, and is to be interred during the Centennial with appropriate ceremonies. Certainly the nation owes a debt to the great financier who advanced his personal credit to carry on the war when the colonies could find neither credit nor cash elsewhere. The pomp of a public funeral would be a cheap way of paying the debt, and one likely to be heartily accepted by the enthusiastic multitudes about to assemble in Philadelphia. But there should be no talk of monuments unless the descendants of Fulton and Morris erect them themselves. The enthusiasm of the American people is of a gusty quality, and not to be depended on for steady contribuaffected by political rumor or spectral to in- such as the River and Harbor bill, without in- divide fair. The occasion which he chose for quarters, especially if newly coined and of full over five million dollars, which must be considered in stones and mortant schemes.